

Online Payment Methods

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Visa and MasterCard

- What do they do?
- Some important tasks for online (and offline) payments:
 - Run communication network
 - Set standards
 - Manage disputes between members
 - Set contractual terms between members



Terminology

Payment system network (MasterCard/Visa/etc.)

Issuing bank

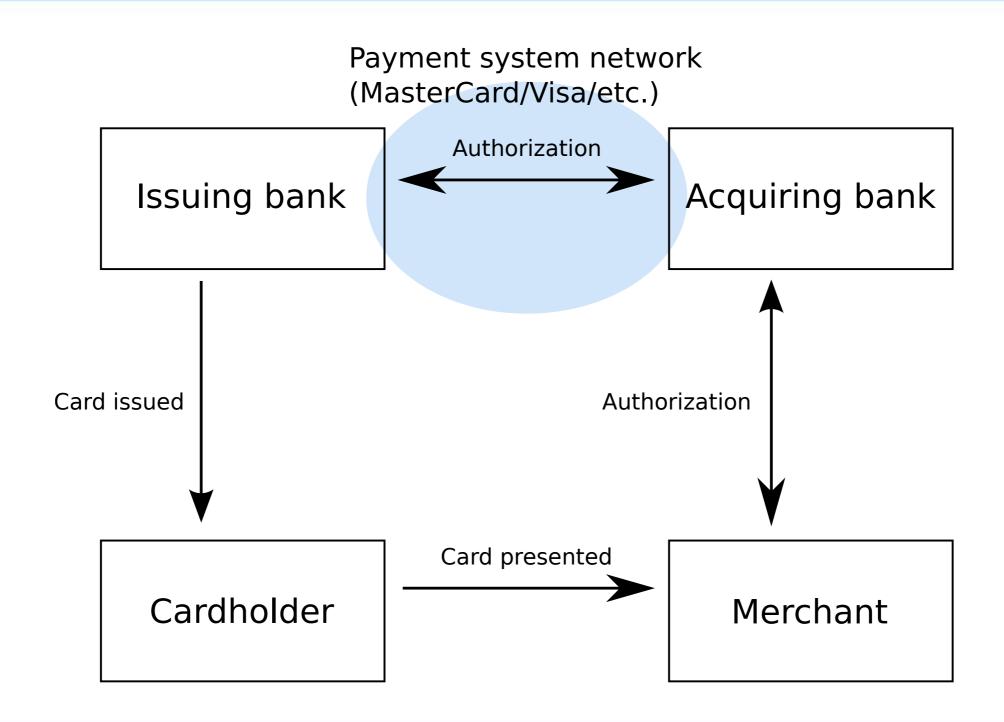
Acquiring bank

Cardholder

Merchant

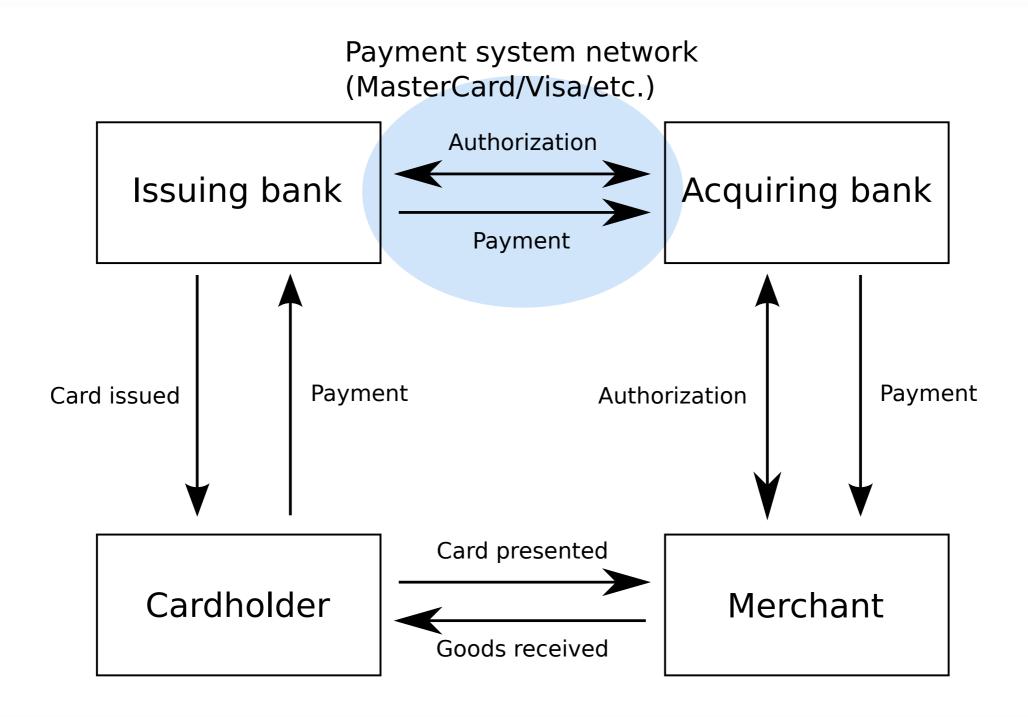


Terminology



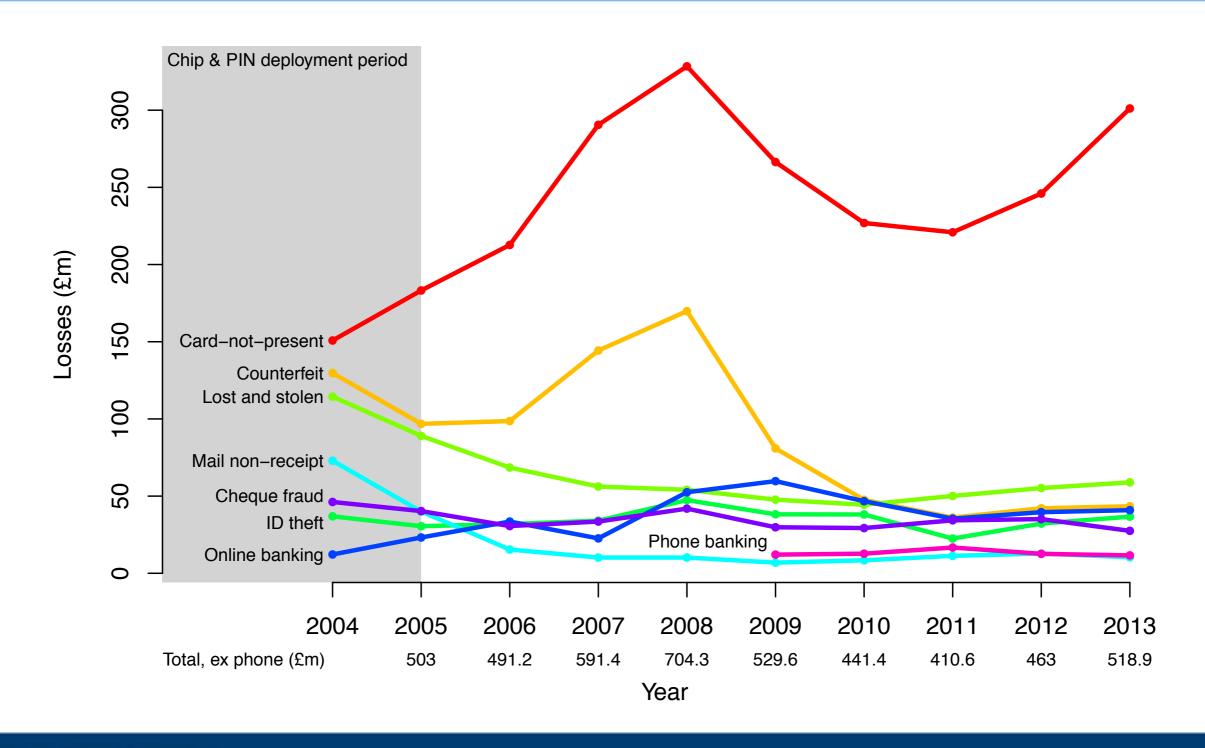


Terminology



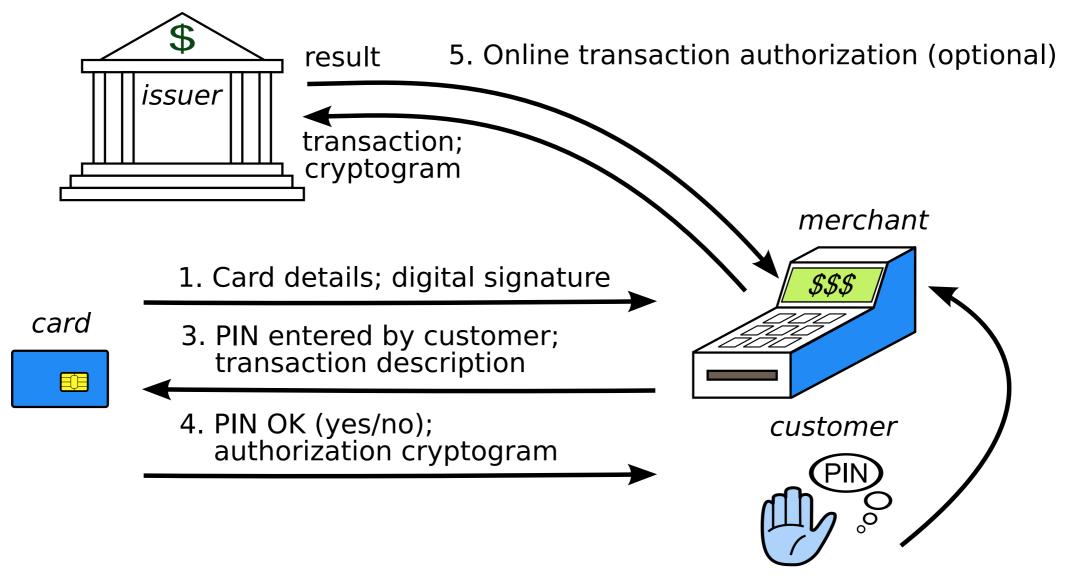


How well does the system work?





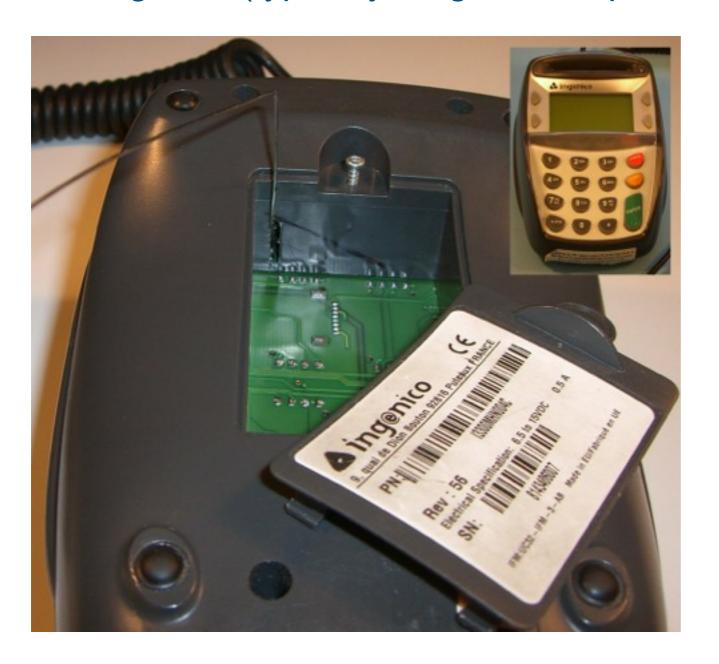
The EMV protocol

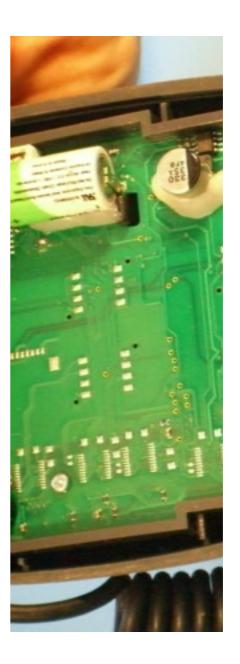




Counterfeit fraud

• Producing fake (typically magnetic stripe card) from harvested details



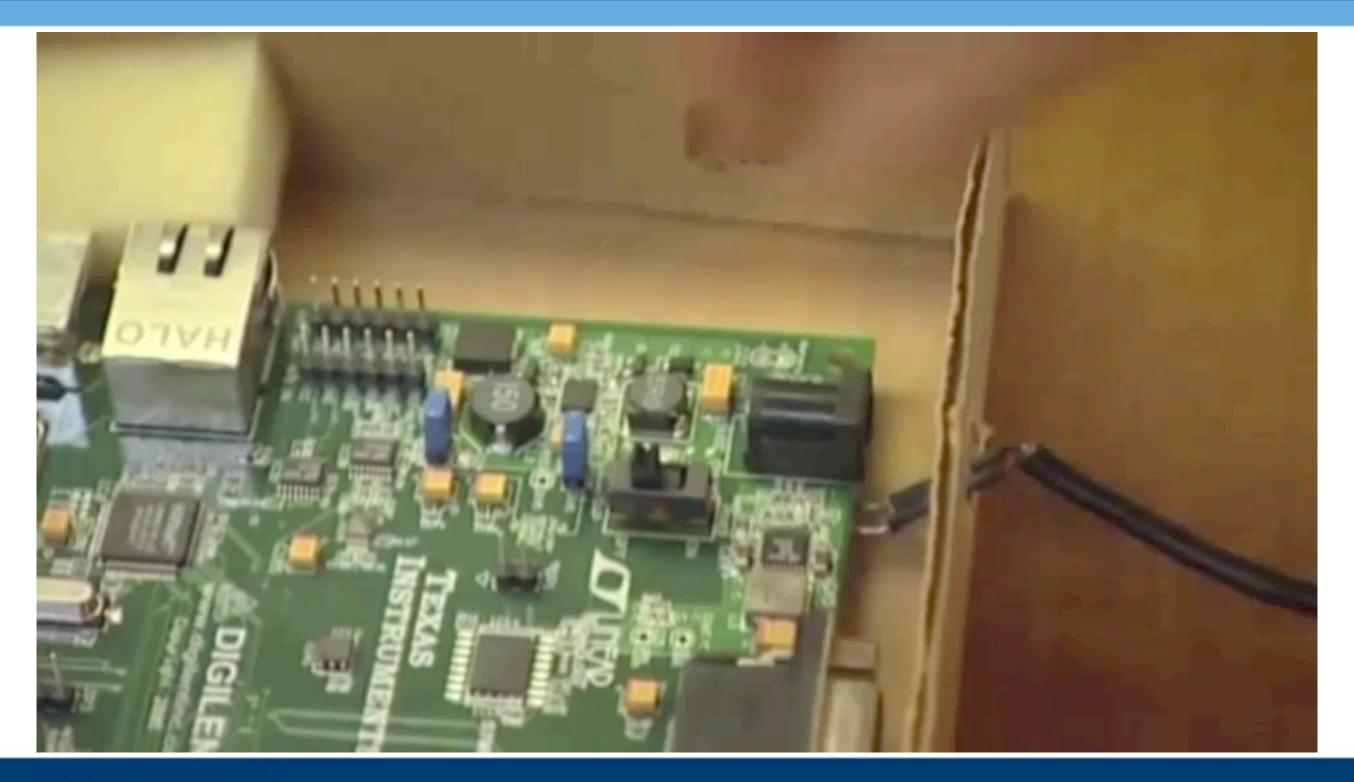




Liability engineering

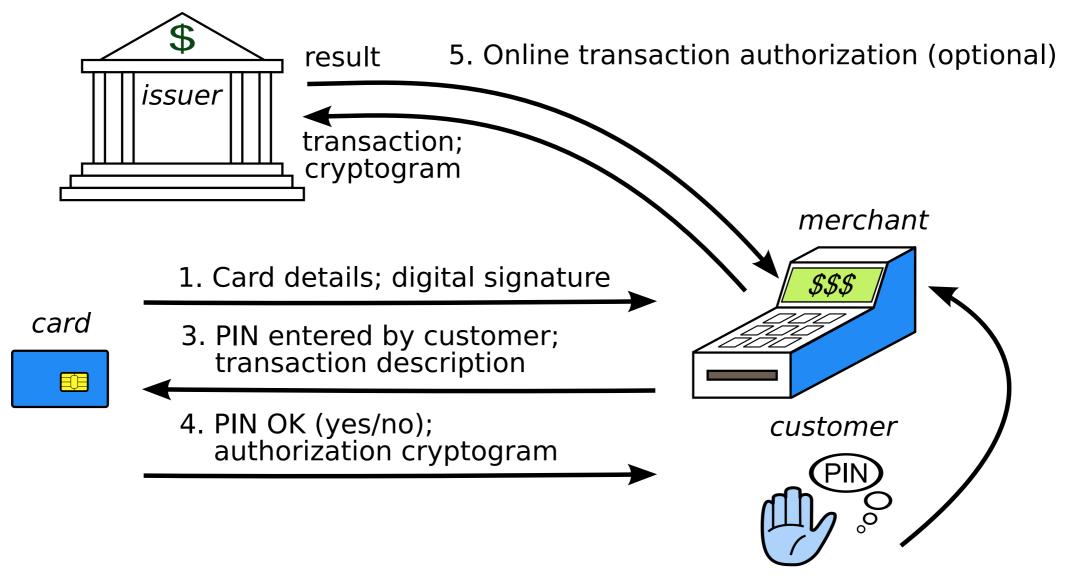
	Terminal		
Card	magstrip	chip	chip & PIN
magstrip chip chip & PIN	Issuer Acquirer Acquirer	Issuer Issuer Acquirer	Issuer Issuer Issuer

The no-PIN attack



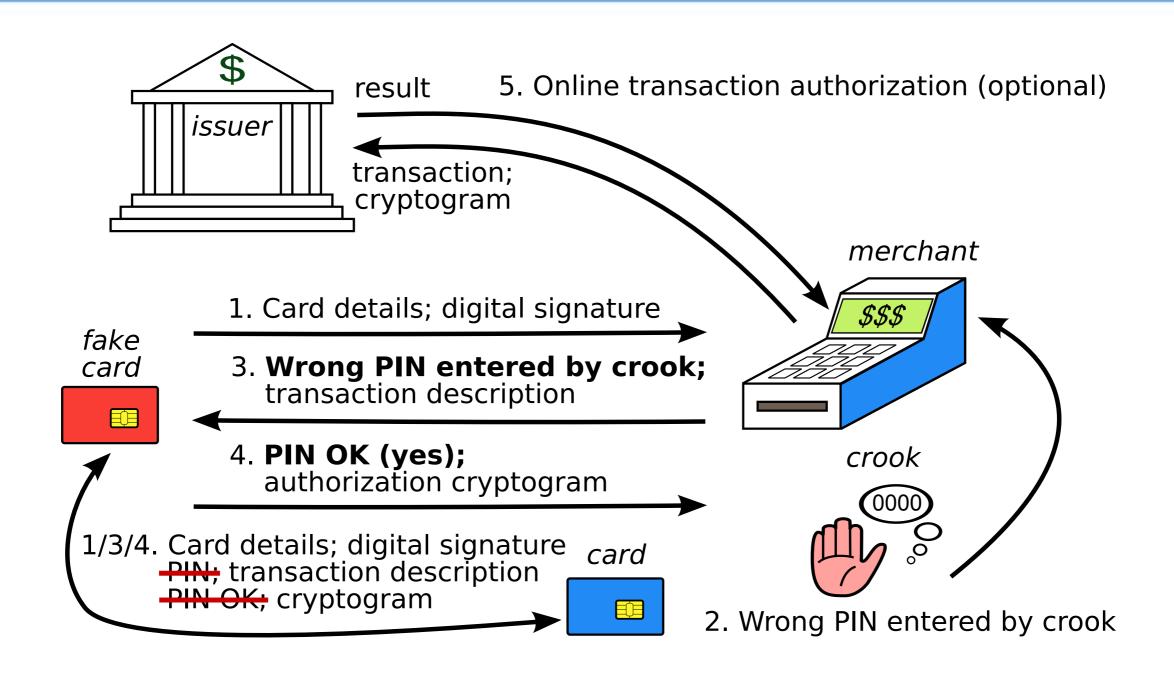


The EMV protocol





The no-PIN attack protocol





Online banking authentication

- Simple scam is to "phish" for account details
- Ask for username and password
- Low success rate, but just a few customers is enough to make investment worthwhile
- Actually moving money out is the high-risk part of the scam
- This is allocated to money-mules recruited supposedly to pay foreign staff
- Often the money mule will lose money and may be prosecuted for fraud

Dear Customer

Account Protection Update, To ensure the scam and other account threats, it's stroupdate account protection click on "Protection" to continue the processing the processing strong stron

Protection .

Online Internet Banking Security Center Halifax Internet Banking.

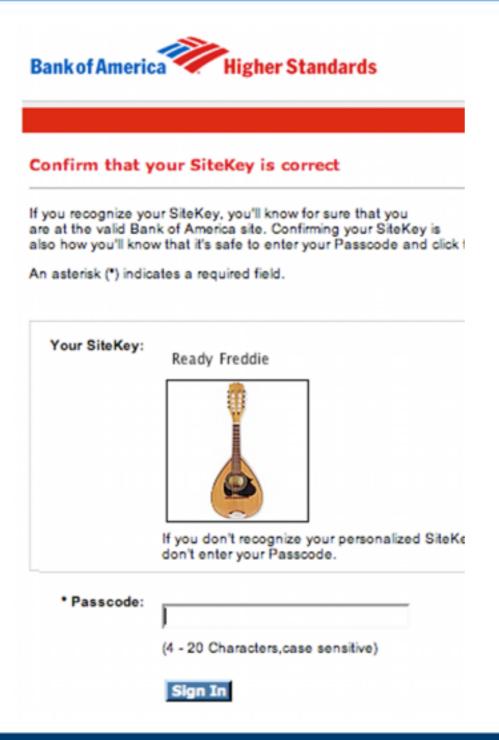
Thanks for your co-operation.

Fraud Prevention Unit Legal Advisor Halifax PLC.

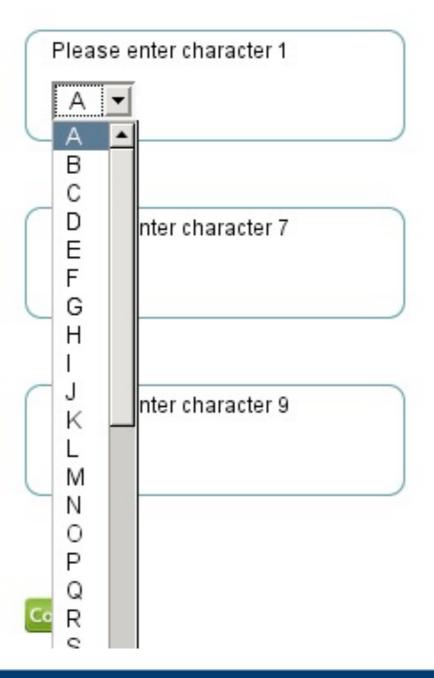
Please do not reply to this e-mail. Mail sent to this address



Hardening passwords

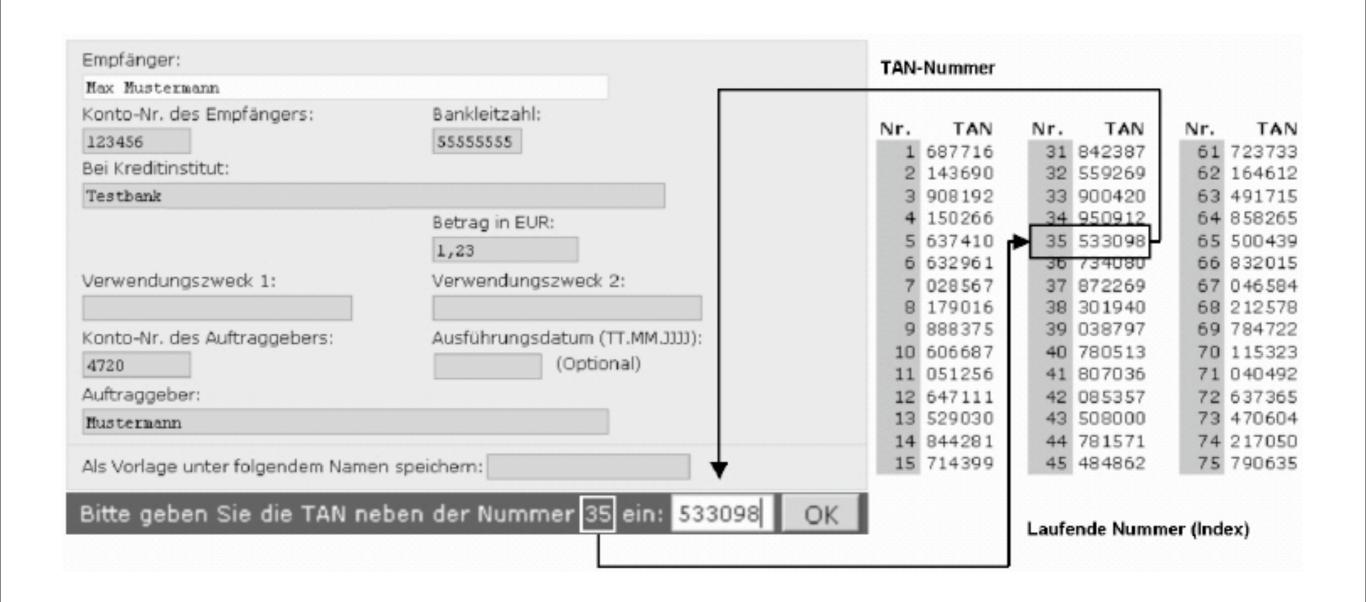


Memorable Name



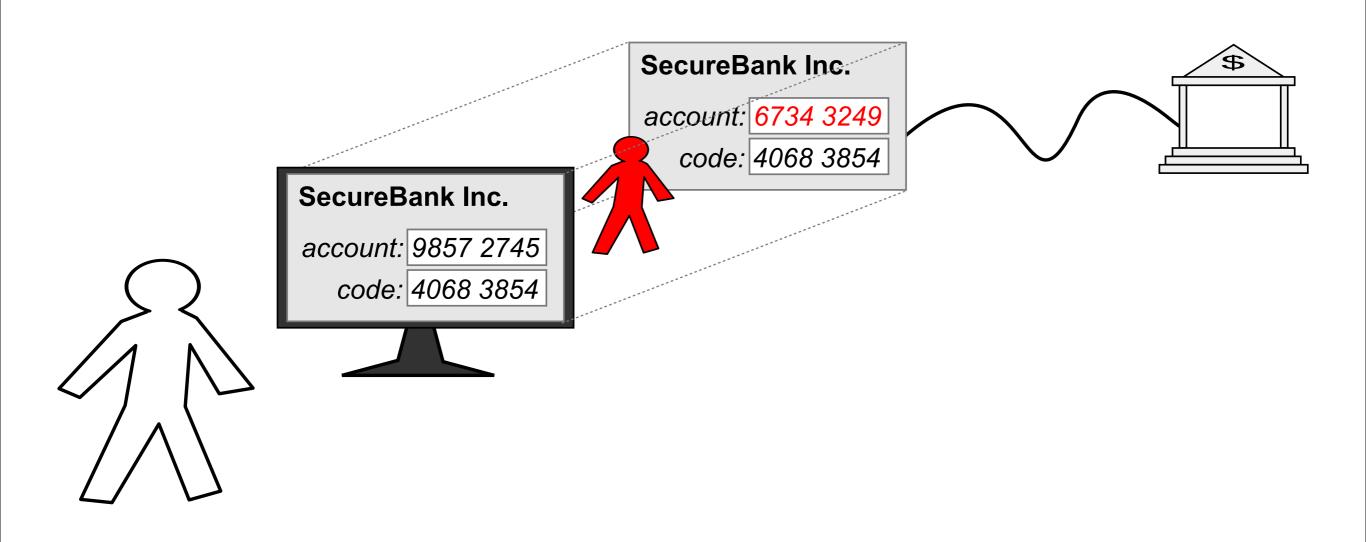


Replacing passwords (iTAN)

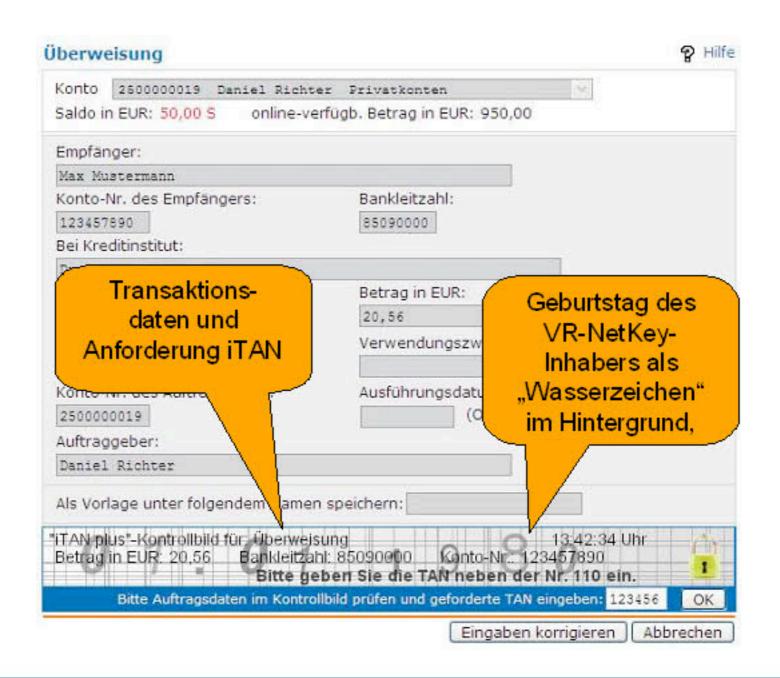




Man in the Browser



MitB protection





Transaction authentication









Summary so far

- Counterfeit fraud
 - Magnetic stripe fallback facilitated by Chip and PIN
- Lost and stolen/Mail-non-receipt
 - no-PIN attack can bypass PIN protection
- Cheque fraud and ID theft
 - Primarily not a technology problem
- Online banking
 - Transaction authentication likely the way to move



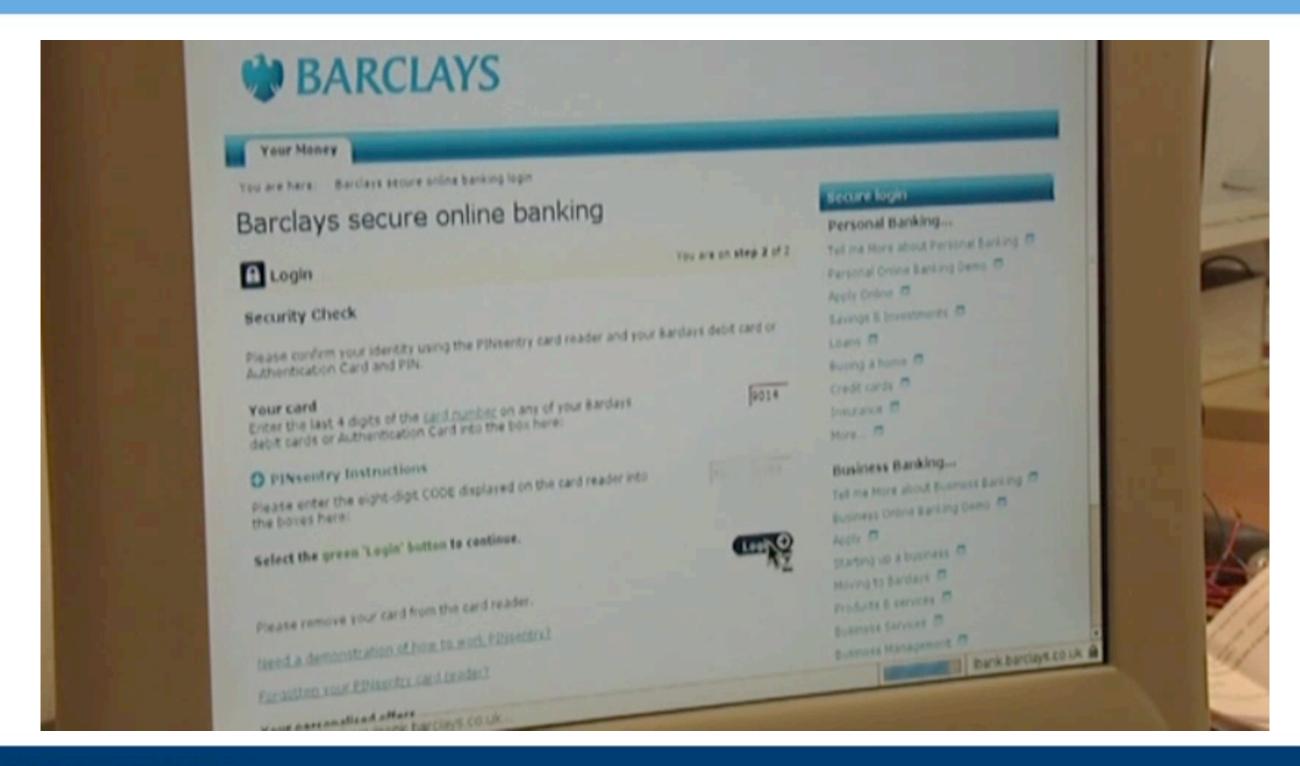
Combining EMV with online banking







Combining EMV attacks with online banking





Card not present transactions

- Basic version: same as old card-present transaction
 - Card number and expiry date sent back
 - Can also send back CVV2 off back of card
 - Can also perform address verification
- Every extra step will lose customers at check-out stage
- Some vendors will skip security measures
 - Amazon don't even perform CVV2 checks
 - Leaves non-Amazon users at risk of fraud (though will eventually be refunded)

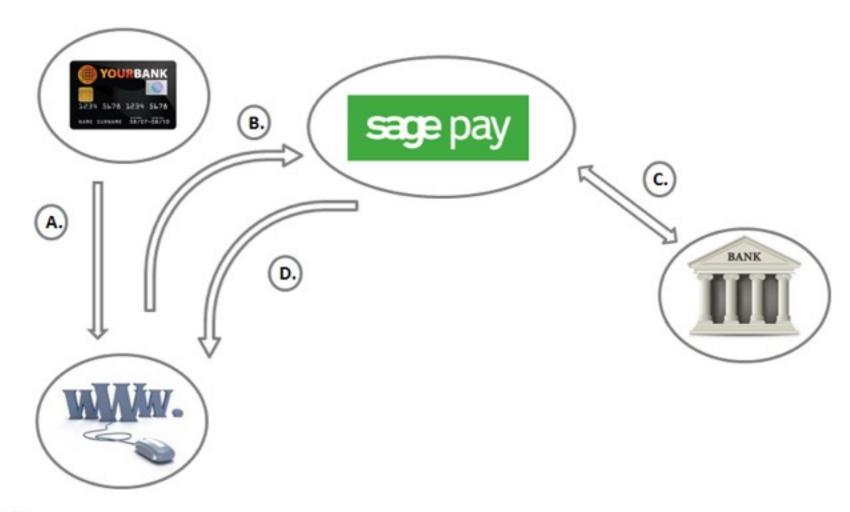


Acquirer interface for web based merchants

- Small web merchants will not deal directly with acquirer
 - To allow international payments, many acquirers likely needed
 - Merchants might like to avoid access to customer details as much as possible to reduce liability
- Examples of payment processors include
 - Sage Pay
 - Worldpay
- Paypal slightly different
 - Hoped people would leave money in account; actually mostly ended up as payment processor



Example: Sage Pay (Form)



- (A.) Shopper visits your website to make a purchase.
- B. You re-direct your shopper through to our payment pages.
- C.) We capture the details, and pass these through to the bank for authorisation.
- (D.) We send your shopper back to your Success or Failure page with the transaction results.



Example: Sage Pay (Server)

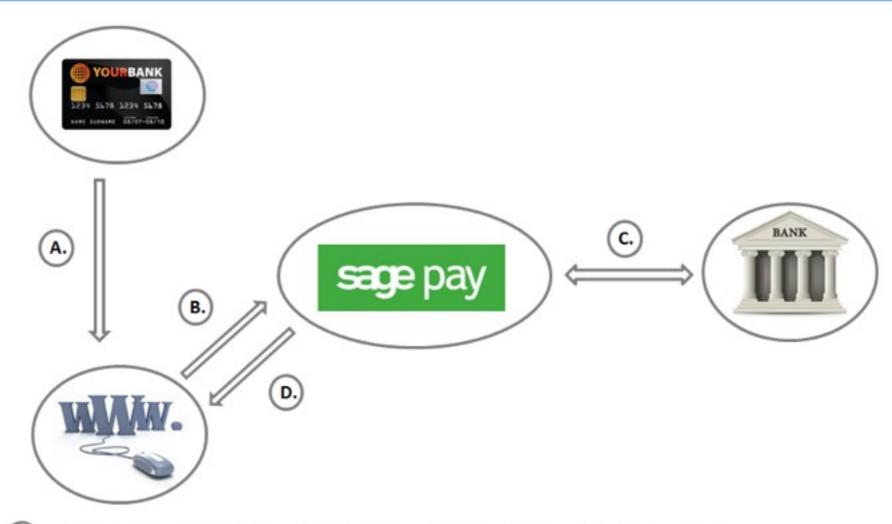


- A. Shopper visits your website selects the item, and enters their details on your website.
- B. You send the details of the transaction to us using our protocols.
- C. We validate all of the details, and pass you the "Next URL" for you to transfer your shopper.
- You transfer your shopper from your website through to our payment page.

- E. We capture the card details, and send these to the bank for authorisation.
- (F.) We notify your system of the status of the transaction to your Notification URL.
- G. You respond to us with your re-direction URL.
- H. We send your shopper back to your website where they are told the status of the transaction.



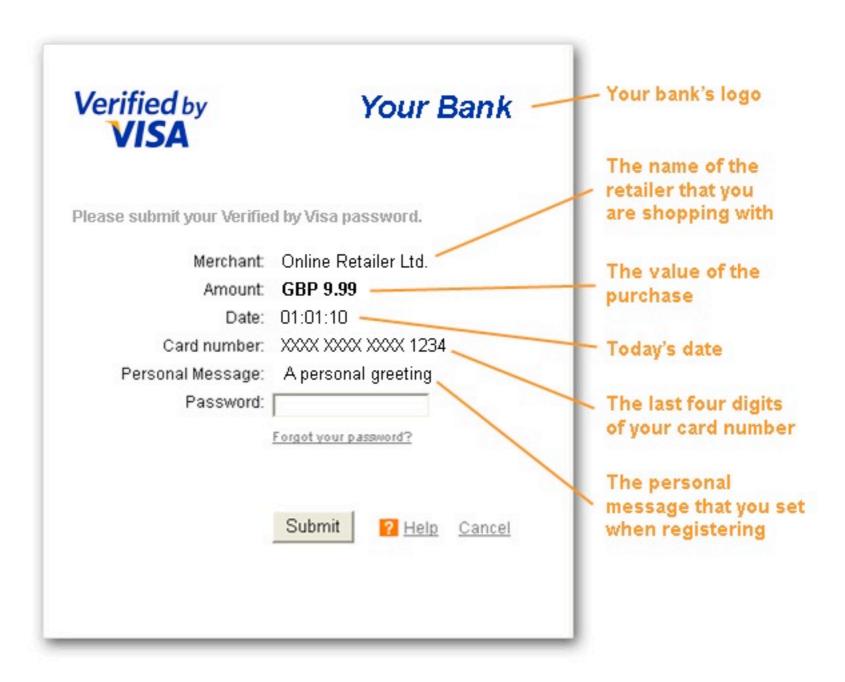
Example: Sage Pay (Direct)



- (A.) Shopper visits your website selects the item, and enters their card details on your site.
- **B.** You send the details of the transaction, and the card information to us using our protocols.
- **C.** We validate all of the details, and pass these through to the bank for authorisation.
- (D.) We send you the status of the transaction which you then display to your shopper.



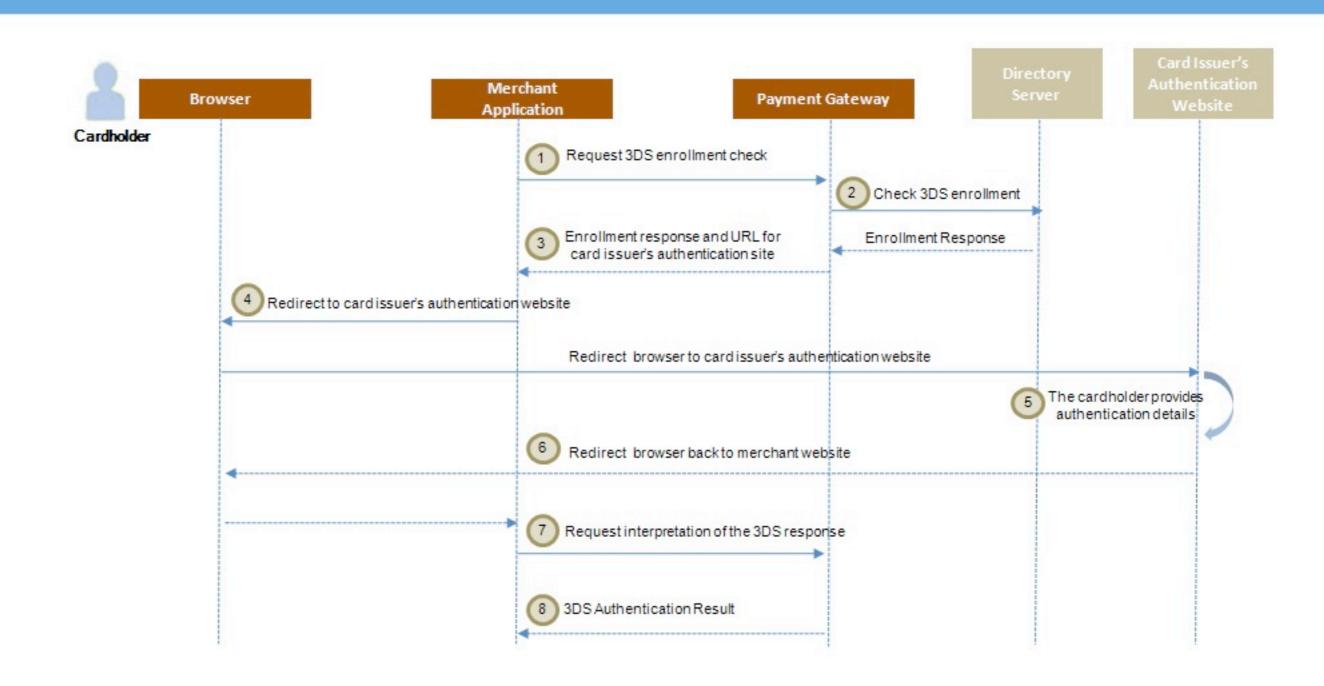
3-D Secure (Verified by Visa/MasterCard SecureCode)



Visa



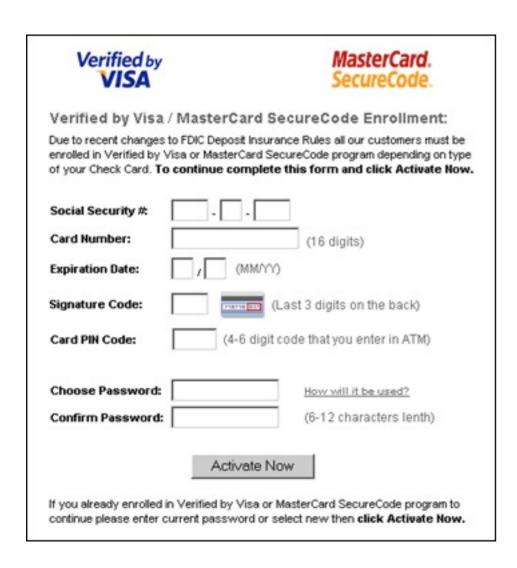
3-D Secure (Verified by Visa/MasterCard SecureCode)

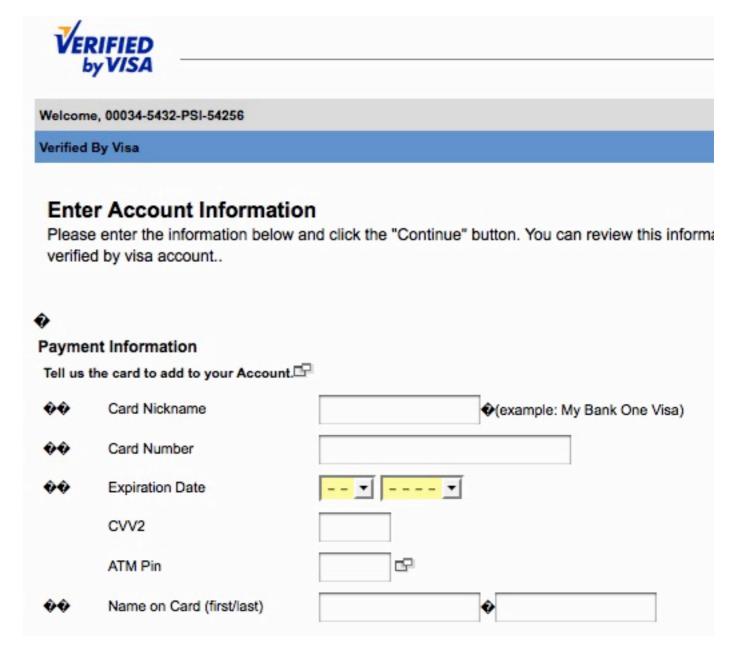


American Express



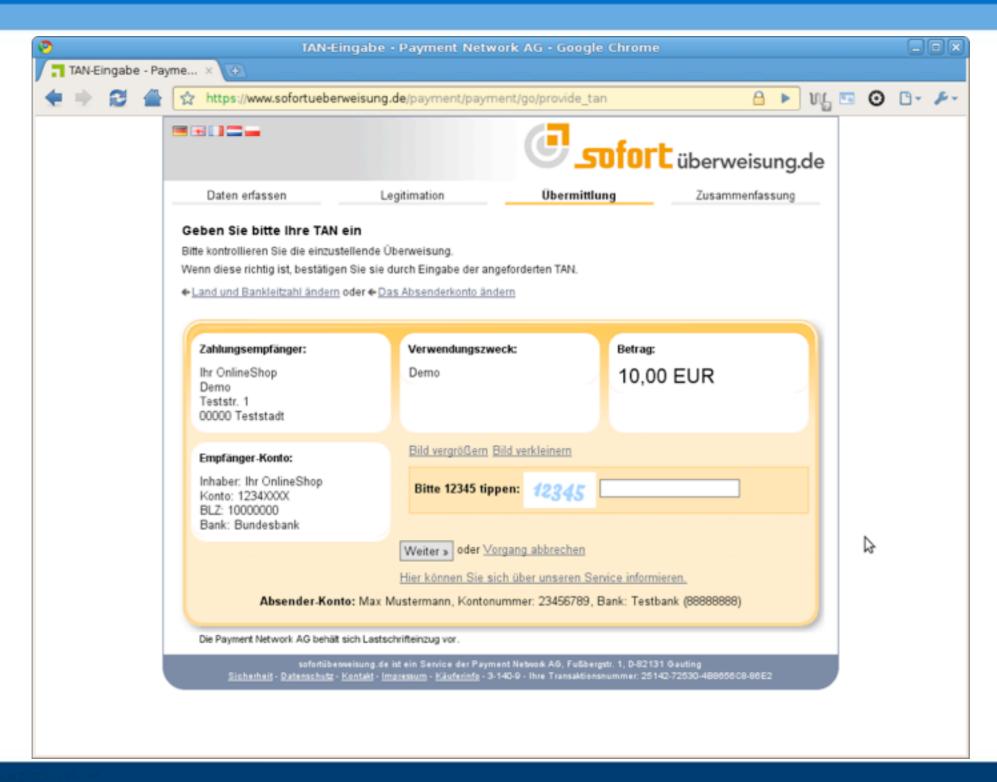
3D secure phishing vulnerability







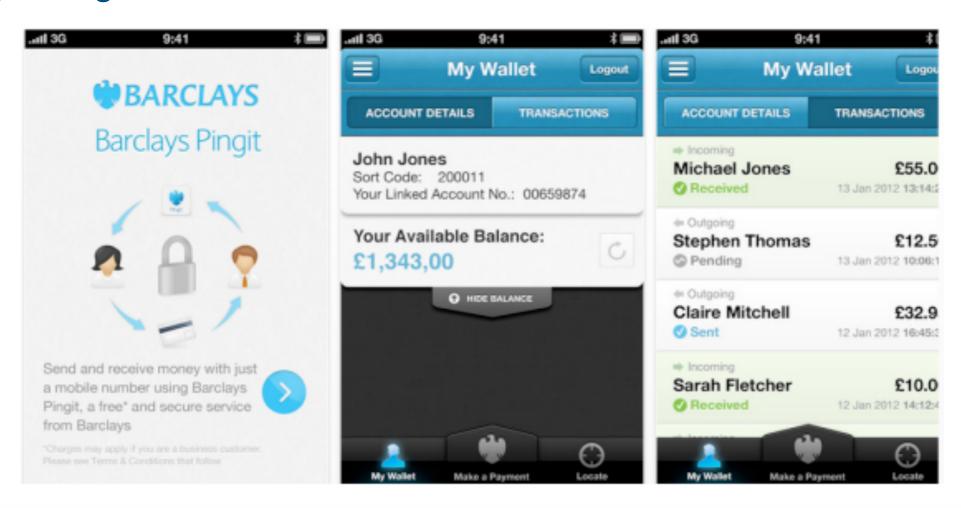
SOFORT Überweisung





Mobile payments

- May just be interface to online banking website
- mPESA and similar use mobile SIM as root of trust (serves underbanked)
- Barclays Pingit based around Direct Debit





Summary and conclusions

- For card-present transactions, Chip and PIN was supposed to help
 - Reality was more complex and fraud went up
- Card fraud is now dominated by card-not-present transactions
 - Merchant pays cost, but extra security loses customer conversions
 - For small merchants, much of the work is delegated to payment processor
- Online payment systems typically run on previous rails
 - Credit/debit card (optionally with 3D Secure)
 - Online banking
 - Direct debit

